

XVIII. *On certain genera and species of the group of Psyllidæ in the collection of the British Museum.*
By JOHN SCOTT.

[Read July 5th, 1882.]

PLATES XVIII., XIX.

IN the following pages I have set myself the task of attempting to clear away the cloud which for a long time has hung over and obscured in doubt certain members of this group in the National Collection. For some years I have been importuned, by my friends on the Continent especially, to examine and report upon them, but an opportunity has not previously presented itself to permit of my doing so thoroughly. At last I have concluded the work, and the result will be found in the addition of some new genera, which was to be anticipated after a searching investigation. Things had somehow or other got terribly "mixed," as the saying is, and I would that "he had avoided *Psylla*," and thus have prevented the difficulties experienced in recognising any of the insects by the descriptions given. The genera also to which they had been assigned, as will be seen hereafter, only made "confusion worse confounded," and no wonder therefore that those who were paying attention to, and interesting themselves about, the group should desire anxiously to know whether any new forms or additional subfamilies or genera were to be added to our present knowledge of these insects. What we have hitherto known about them has been almost entirely confined to European species, and I have no doubt that careful observation in other countries, judging from what I have now seen, will some day or other show how limited our views of this section of the Homoptera at present are. I would also impress upon collectors in other lands the necessity for ascertaining their life-history—whether they roll up a leaf, or make galls thereon; or whether they attack the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs, and how such attacks are made manifest; and with this advice I now proceed to the completion of my work.

APHALARINÆ.

THEA, * n. g.

Caput inter oculos longitudine sua media duplo latius. Verticis margo posterior tantum non rectus; latera ejus recta a basi usque ad oclorum angulos anticos, ubi in dentem brevem crassum triangulum sunt producta; deinde ab horum angulo-interiore basali ad marginem anteriorem continuata; margo anterior longitudine media vix latior, subconcauus, vel angulatus; anguli anguste rotundati. Lobi faciales angusti, tæniiformes. Antennarum articuli primus et secundus brevès, crassi; tertius quartum versus attenuatus, hic sexta fere parte longior quam ille; articuli octavus, nonus, decimus, carent. Oculi laterales, latitudine fere tota ultra pronotum exstantes. Ocelli tres. Thorax: pronotum angustum.. Mesonotum convexum, latitudo ejus juxta elytrorum insertionem capitis cum oculis latitudini fere æqualis. Elytra elongata, apice acuta; stigma breve; radius longus, apice ipso terminatus; cubiti furca superior brachio longior; petiolus brachio inferiore paulo longior.

Head twice as broad between the eyes as the length down the centre. Crown: posterior margin almost straight; sides straight from the base to the front of the eyes, where they are produced into a short, stout, triangular tooth, then continued from the inner angle of the base of the latter to the junction with the anterior margin; anterior margin scarcely as broad as the length down the centre, slightly concave or angulate; angles narrowly rounded. Face lobes narrow, ribbon-shaped. Antennæ: 1st and 2nd joints short, stout; third tapering to the fourth, the latter about one-sixth longer than the former; 8, 9, 10 joints wanting. Eyes placed on the sides of the head, projecting nearly their whole width beyond the pronotum. Ocelli three. Thorax: pronotum narrow; mesonotum convex, breadth across the insertion of the elytra about equal to that of the head and eyes together. Elytra elongate, apex acute; stigma short; radius long, terminating in the apex; cubitus, upper furcation longer than the arm; petiole a little longer than the lower arm.

* Titanidis nomen.

Thea trigutta. (Pl. XVIII., figs. 3—3d).

Psylla trigutta, Walker, Ins. Saund., Hom., p. 111.

♀. Sordide pallido-flava, rubro vel fusco-rufo plus minus suffusa. Caput: vertex sordide pallido-flavus, medio nonnihil subrufescens, maculis paucis minutis fusco-rufis; latitudo ejus inter oculos longitudine media duplo major; margo posterior tantum non rectus; latera in dentem brevem crassum triangulum ante oculos producta; margo anterior subconcausus vel angulatus, angulis rotundatis, verticis longitudini mediæ vix latitudine æqualis; discus subexplanatus, præter margines concavus, paulo intra marginem anteriorem terminatus, qui tanquam subincrassatus videtur. Lobi faciales pallide flavido-albi, tæniiformes, utriusque latitudo longitudini dimidiæ fere æqualis. Antennæ rufescenti-flavæ; articuli primus et secundus crassi, rufi; tertius cæteris crassior, a-basi in apicem subattenuatus; quartus sextu fere parte longior quam tertius; quintus, sextus, septimus, subæquales, præter quinti basin leviter infuscati; octavus, nonus, decimus, carent. Ocelli tres; anticus desuper visu difficilimus. Thorax: pronotum sordide pallido-flavum, subrufescens, angustum, canalicula transversa fere integra; margines laterales eadem fere linea cum oculorum margine interiore terminati; margo anterior convexus, posterior rectus. Mesonotum convexum, sordide pallido-flavum, subrufescens; latitudo ejus apud elytrorum insertionem vix capitis cum oculis latitudini æqualis; regio scutellaris flava. Elytra elongata, apice acuta, lucida, fere hyalina, latitudine sua circiter triplo longiora; cellulæ costalis basalis nervus marginalis interior flavescens, apicè nigro; stigma basi latum, longitudo ejus (secundum nervum marginalem emensa) distantia suæ ab apice (pari modo emensæ) fere æqualis; radius longus, apice ipso terminatus, costam versus ubique, nisi basi, convexus; nervi cubitales basi nigri, ultra furcas rufi; furcæ superioris brachium furcæ ipsi per medium emensæ vix longitudine æquale; petiolus brachio inferiore paulo longior; distantia inter brachii inferioris ramorum apices petiolo fere longitudine æqualis; apicem ambit vitta lata fusca, ad marginem costalem latissima, furcæ dorsalis albo vel pallido trimaculata paulo ante nervum interiorem disincus, maculis furcarum cubitalium nervos circumstantibus.

♀. Abdomen nigrum, segmentorum marginibus posticis anguste rufis; genitalia præter exiguam baseos particulam, abrupta, unde fit ut laminarum mensura æstimari haud queat. Abdomen etiam nimis in rugas dëssicatam. Exemplar unicum.

♀. Dirty pale yellow, more or less suffused with reddish or brownish red. Head: crown dirty pale yellow, somewhat reddish in the middle, and with a few minute brownish red spots, twice as broad between the eyes as the length down the centre; posterior margin almost straight; sides produced into a short, stout, triangular tooth in front of the eyes; anterior margin slightly concave or angulate, angles rounded, scarcely as broad as the length down the centre, disc flattish concave, except the margins, terminating a little way within the anterior one, which appears as if slightly thickened. Face lobes pale yellowish white, ribbon-shaped, width equal to about half the length of either. Antennæ reddish yellow; 1st and 2nd joints stout, red; 3rd stouter than the remainder, slightly tapering from the base to the apex; 4th about one-sixth longer than the 3rd; 5, 6, 7 subequal, slightly fuscous, except the base of the 5th; 8, 9, 10 wanting. Ocelli three, the frontal one scarcely visible from above. Thorax: pronotum dirty pale yellow, with a reddish tinge, narrow, with a transverse channel almost extending from side to side; lateral margin terminating about in a line with the inner margin of the eyes; anterior margin convex, posterior margin straight; mesonotum convex, dirty pale yellow, suffused with reddish; width across the insertion of the elytra scarcely so great as the head and eyes together; scutellar portion yellow. Elytra elongate, apex acute, clear, almost transparent; length about three times greater than the breadth; inner marginal nerve of the costal basal cell yellowish; apex black; stigma wide at its base; length, measured on the marginal nerve, about equal to the distance from the apex, measured similarly; radius long, terminating in the apex, convex towards the costal margin throughout its whole length, except at the base; cubital nerves black at the base, from the furcations red; arm of the upper furcation scarcely as long as the furcation measured through the centre; petiole a little longer than the lower arm; distance between the apices of the branches of the lower arm about equal to the length of the petiole; round the apex a broad brown band, broadest on the : os

margin, terminating a little before the inner nerve of the dorsal fork, in which are three white or pale spots encircling the nerves of the furcations of the cubitus.

♀. Abdomen black; posterior margin of the segments narrowly red; genitalia broken off, except a small portion of the base, so that it is impossible to determine the length of the plates. The abdomen is also very much shrivelled. Length, 4 lines nearly (Paris).

Locality unknown.

There is only a single specimen.

PHYTOLYMA,* n. g.

Caput: vertex oblongus, transversus, deplanatus, margine posteriore angulato, anteriore bilobo. Lobi faciales breves, lunati, seu tæniiformes. Antennæ breves, clavatæ; articuli primus et secundus crassi, ille hoc multo longior. Oculi laterales, a fronte visi semiglobosi. Thorax: pronotum capiti una cum oculis latitudine æquale, in medio latissimum. Mesonotum longitudinaliter planiusculum, transverse convexiusculum, apud elytrorum insertionem latissimum; dorsulum transversum, plus minus semisexangulum. Elytra elongata, apice rotundata; stigma productum; radius apice ipso vel prope apicem terminatus; cubitus petiolatus; furca superior elongata, angusta, elytri saltem trientem longitudine adæquans; furcæ inferioris brachium petiolo brevius; furca inferior elongata: distantia inter ramorum apices major quam in furca superiore. Abdomen plus minus obesum.

Head: crown oblong, transverse, flat; posterior margin angulate; anterior margin bilobate. Face lobes short, lunate, or ribbon-shaped. Antennæ short, clavate: 1st and 2nd joints stout, the former much longer than the latter. Eyes placed on the side of the head, viewed from in front hemispherical. Thorax: pronotum as wide as the head and eyes together, broadest in the middle; mesonotum flattish longitudinally, slightly convex transversely; greatest width across the insertion of the elytra; dorsulum transverse, more or less semi-hexagonal. Elytra elongate, rounded at the apex;

* φυτόν, a plant; λήμη, injury.

stigma elongate; radius terminating in or near the apex; cubitus petiolate; upper furcation long, narrow, equal to at least one-third the length of the elytron; arm of the lower furcation shorter than the petiole; lower furcation elongate; distance between the apices of the branches greater than that of the upper furcation. Abdomen more or less obese.

Phytolyma lata. (Pl. XVIII., figs. 4—4f).

Psylla? lata, Walker, List Hom., B. M., part 4, p. 294.

Viridula. Caput fere in perpendiculum deflexum. Vertex oblongus, transversus, flavidus, punctulatissimus; longitudo ejus media dimidio inter oculos spatio major; margo posterior angulatus, anterior bilobus; discus prope basin utrinque fovea in commatis formam impressa. Lobi faciales perbreves, sublunati, pallide flavido-albi. Antennæ breves, clavatæ, pallide flavescentes; articulus primus cæteris crassior, duplo et dimidio longior quam secundus; tertius, quartus, sextus subæquales; quintus tertio triente brevior; septimus tenuis, cylindricus, sexto fere æqualis; octavus late ovatus; nonus pateriformis; decimus minutus; articulis tres apicales nigri. Oculi laterales; desuper conspecti globoso-trianguli; a fronte visi pæne semiglobosi. Thorax: pronotum virescens, capiti una cum oculis latitudine æquale; latitudo ejus media verticis latitudini dimidiæ fere æqualis; margo anterior convexiusculus, posterior vix nisi rectus; discus foveola media, binisque utrinque lateralibus, quarum interiores in eadem linea cum oculorum margine interno jacent; mesonotum in longitudinem planiusculum, transverse convexiusculum, apud elytrorum insertionem latissimum; dorsulum transversum, semisexangulum, viride, margine antico anguste rufo-fusco; spatium centrale rufo-fuscum, antice viride. Elytra clare pellucida, transverse rugulosa; longitudo quadrante minor quam latitudo triplex; nervi albi, maculis elongatis, nigris, inæqualibus, obsessi; stigma costæ partem basalem longitudine fere adæquans; radius productus, apice ipso terminatus; cubitis petiolus furcæ superioris brachii longitudini dimidiæ fere æqualis; furca superior elongata, angusta; longitudo ejus media elytri triente paulo major; furcæ inferioris brachium petiolo dimidiato brevius; furca inferior elongata; ramus superior sinuatus, in-

ferior vix nisi rectus; distantia inter furcæ superioris ramos eadem quæ ramum superiorem (secundum nervum marginalem) a radii apice distinctet; distantia inter furcæ inferioris ramos areæ proximæ margine infero duplo longior. Abdomen superne viridulum, obesum; segmenta duo basalia superne flavida seu rufescentia; segmentorum singulorum latera macula triangula subirregulari, nigra, notata; margines postici anguste nigri.

Pale green. Head deflected almost perpendicular to the body. Crown oblong, transverse, yellowish, thickly and finely punctured; length down the centre greater than half the width between the eyes; posterior margin angulate; anterior margin bilobate; disc with a comma-shaped fovea on each side towards the base. Face lobes very short, slightly lunate, pale yellowish white. Antennæ short, clavate, pale yellowish; 1st joint stoutest, two and a half times longer than the 2nd; 3rd, 4th, and 6th subequal; 5th two-thirds the length of the 3rd; 7th thin, cylindrical, nearly as long as the 6th; 8th broad oval; 9th cup-shaped; 10th minute; three terminal joints black. Eyes placed on the side of the head; viewed from above spherical triangular, from in front almost hemispherical. Thorax: pronotum greenish, as wide as the head and eyes together, breadth, in the middle, nearly equal to half the width of the crown; anterior margin slightly convex; posterior margin nearly straight; centre of the disc with a small fovea and two others on each side, the inner ones in a line with the inner margin of the eyes; mesonotum longitudinally flattish; transversely slightly convex; greatest breadth across the insertion of the elytra; dorsulum transverse, semisexangular, green, anterior margin narrowly reddish brown; central portion reddish brown, anteriorly green. Elytra clear, transparent, finely wrinkled transversely; length two and three-quarter times that of the breadth; nerves white, covered with elongate black spots, unequal in size; stigma nearly as long as the basal costal portion of the marginal nerve; radius elongate, terminating in the apex; cubitus petiole about half the length of the arm of the upper furcation; upper furcation long, narrow, measured down the centre a little greater than one-third the length of the elytron; arm of the lower furcation less than half the length of the petiole; lower furcation elongate; upper branch waved, lower branch almost straight; distance between the

branches of the upper furcation and between the upper branch and the apex of the radius (measured on the marginal nerve) equal; distance between the branches of the lower furcation twice as great as that of the adjoining area measured in a similar manner. Abdomen above pale green, obese; two basal segments above yellowish, or with a reddish tinge; sides with a somewhat irregular, triangular black patch on each segment; posterior margin of the segments narrowly black. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line (Paris).

Hab. Sierra Leone.

The collection possesses three specimens, one of which is on a small portion of a leaf of some tree or shrub having two somewhat large circular galls on its upper side, which, I presume, were caused by *P. lata*.

PHYLLOLYMA,* n. g.

Caput: vertex latus; longitudo media dimidio inter oculos spatio fere æqualis. Lobi faciales angusti tæniiformes. Antennæ breves; articuli primus et secundus crassi; tertius etc. ad decimum usque, filiformes. Oculi sat magni, laterales; utriusque margo internus (quoad dimidium suum inferius) a verticis latere laminata lunata seu cuneata sejunctus. Thorax: pronotum angustum, convexum, lateribus rotundatis, oculorum marginis postici vix ultra medium extensis; mesonotum apud elytrorum insertionem capite una cum oculis haud latius; dorsulum transversum, semisexangulum. Elytra rhomboidalia; stigma apice latum; radius apicis angulo superiore terminatus; petiolus cubitalis brachio superiore brevior, inferiore longior.

Head. Crown broad; length down the centre about equal to half the width between the eyes. Face lobes narrow, ribbon-shaped. Antennæ short; 1st and 2nd joints stout; 3—10 filiform. Eyes moderately large, placed on the side of the head; inner margin separated from the lateral margins of the crown on its lower half by a lunate or cuneate plate. Thorax: pronotum narrow, convex; lateral margins rounded, scarcely reaching beyond the middle of the posterior margin of the eyes; mesonotum, across the insertion of the elytra, not wider

* φύλλον, a leaf; λύμη, injury.

than the head and eyes together; dorsulum transverse, semihexagonal. Elytra rhomboidal; stigma wide at the mouth; radius terminating in the upper apical angle; cubitus petiole shorter than the upper arm, longer than the lower one.

Phyllolyma fracticosta. (Pl. XVIII., figs. 5—5e).

Psylla fracticosta, Walker, List Hom., B. M., Suppl., p. 275.

♀. Pallide fusca. Caput fere ad perpendiculum deflexum. Vertex antice flavus, basi obscurior et quasi subvirescens, subtilissime punctulatus, longitudine media dimidium inter oculos distinctiam fere æquans; discus utrinque profunde quadrifariam punctatus, punctis quodammodo literam-W referentibus; margo posterior concavus, anterior bilobus. Lobi faciales albi, tæniiformes. Antennæ breves, flavæ; articuli primus et secundus crassi, fuscæscentes; secundus tertio vix brevior; quartus et quintus fere æquales, uterque triente brevior quam tertius; sextus, septimus, octavus, subæquales, apice late fuscæ; nonus præcedentibus longior, præter basin saturate fuscus; decimus minutus, niger. Oculi fuscæscentes, laterales, desuper et a fronte irsi spherico-trianguli; a latere conspecti reniformes; marginis interni dimidium inferius a verticis margine laterali lamina pallida lunata vel cuneata sejunctum. Ocelli rufi; anticus desuper haud conspicendus. Thorax: pronotum flavum, angustum, convexum, medio subcærulescens vel subvirescens, lateribus oculorum marginem externam haud attingens; margo ejus anterior lateribus nonnihil concavus; margines laterales rotundatus, fovea nigra paulo intra angulum utrinque impressus; mesonotum flavum, convexum, apud elytrorum insertionem capite una cum oculis haud latius; dorsulum transversum, semisextangulum, utrinque macula subocellata prope medium antice notatum; spatium centrale flavidum, lateribus juxta elytrorum insertionem infuscatum. Elytra rhomboidalia, pallide fusca, transversim rugosa. Clavus pallide fuscus, area nervo marginali nervoque clavali interclusa, candida; costæ cellula basalis canalicula profunda, angusta, alba, quæ postquam venæ ulnaris oram internam fere ad apicem raserit, hinc cursu diagonali cellulam traducta nervo marginali ad stigmatis basin terminatur; stigma breve, basi latum, nervo albente;

radius elongatus, in apicis angulum superiorem evector ; nervus albus, tantum non rectus ; cubiti petiolus brachio superiore fere triente brevior, inferiore dimidio fere longior ; furca superior longitudine media brachii dimidium ferme æquans ; furcæ inferioris ramus superior basi cubito curvatus ; distantia inter ramorum apices (per nervum marginalem emensa) brachio longitudine æqualis ; discus stria subobliqua, irregulari, lata, alba, quæ a costæ margine orta stigma dividit, deinde in brachii cubitalis inferioris ramo superiore exitum habet ; apicem ambit stria latiuscula, alba, a radio extremo rami superioris brachii cubitalis inferioris ad apicem usque extensa ; nervus dorsalis marginalis fere a suturæ clavalis apice obscure fuscus, præter loca ubi ramorum nervi candidi fuscadinem apicibus suis interrumpunt. Pedes pallide flavi. Abdomine piceo-fuscum, nitidum.

♀. Pale fuscous-brown. Head deflected almost perpendicularly. Crown yellow in front ; base with a darker, somewhat greenish, tinge, very finely punctured ; length down the centre about equal to half the breadth between the eyes ; disc with four deep punctures on either side, forming a somewhat W-shaped character ; posterior margin concave ; anterior margin bilobate. Face lobes white, ribbon-shaped. Antennæ short, yellow ; 1st and 2nd joints stout, brownish ; 2nd almost as long as the 3rd ; 4th and 5th about equal, each one-third shorter than the 3rd ; 6th, 7th, and 8th subequal, broadly fuscous at the apex ; 9th longer than any of the former, dark fuscous, except the base ; 10th minute, black. Eyes somewhat fuscous-brown, placed on the side of the head, viewed from above and in front spherical-triangular, from the side reniform ; inner margin separated from the lateral margin of the crown on its lower half by a pale, lunate, or cuneate plate. Ocelli red, frontal one not visible from above. Thorax : pronotum yellow, narrow, convex, somewhat bluish or greenish in the middle, not reaching to the outer margin of the eyes ; anterior margin slightly concave on the sides ; lateral margins rounded, with a black fovea a little way within each ; mesonotum yellow, convex, not wider across the insertion of the elytra than the head and eyes together ; dorsulum transverse, semihexagonal, with a somewhat ocellate spot in front on each side of the middle, central portion yellow, brown on the sides next the insertion of the elytra. Elytra rhomboidal, pale fuscous-brown, transversely

wrinkled. Clavus pale fuscous-brown; area enclosed between the marginal and claval nerves white; costal basal cell with a deep, narrow, white channel running along the inner margin of the stem (vena ulnaris) to near its apex, then crossing the cell diagonally and terminating in the marginal nerve at the base of the stigma; stigma short, wide at its base, nerve white; radius long, terminating in the upper apical angle; nerve white, almost straight; cubitus petiole about two-thirds the length of the upper arm, and about one and a half time the length of the lower one; upper furcation, measured down the middle, about half the length of the arm; lower furcation, upper branch abruptly curved at the base; distance between the apices of the branches, measured on the marginal nerve, equal to the length of the arm; disc with a slightly oblique, irregular, broad, white streak extending from the costal margin across the stigma and terminating at the upper branch of the lower arm of the cubitus; round the apex a somewhat broad white stripe extending from the apex of the radius to the apex of the upper branch of the lower arm of the cubitus; dorsal marginal nerve from within the apex of the claval suture dark fuscous, except where interrupted by the apices of the white nerves of the branches. Legs pale yellow. Abdomen pitchy brown, shining. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ line (Paris).

Psylla arctica. (Pl. XIX., figs. 1—1*d*).

Aphalara arctica, Walker, List Hom., B. M., part 4, p. 931.

The above is a true *Psylla*. There are three specimens (females) on one pin in the collection. I have given a figure of some of the principal parts, which may be of use to collectors in the far north some day.

TRIOZINÆ.

PETALOLYMA,* n. g.

Caput: vertex, medio emensus, dimidio oculorum intervallo paulo longior. Lobi faciales elongati. Antennæ breves, et, præter baseos articulos duo crassos, filiformes; articulus tertius quarto longior. Oculi laterales. Thorax: pronotum angustum, lateribus non ultra oculorum mar-

* *πέταλον*, a leaf; *λύμη*, injury.

ginem externum productis ; mesonotum apud elytrorum insertionem, capite cum oculis latius. Elytra elongata, nervulis ternis instructa, apice plus minus late rotundata ; radius elongatus ; costæ cellula basalis dorsali minor ; cubiti brachium superius inferiore multo longius.

Head : crown, measured down the centre, a little greater than half the width between the eyes. Face lobes long. Antennæ short, filiform, except the two basal joints, which are stout ; 3rd joint longer than the 4th. Eyes placed on the sides of the head. Thorax : pronotum narrow ; lateral margins not reaching beyond the outer margin of the eyes ; mesonotum, across the insertion of the elytra, wider than the head and eyes together. Elytra elongate, with three nervelets ; apex more or less broadly rounded ; radius long ; costal basal cell smaller than the dorsal one ; cubitus upper arm much longer than the lower one.

Petalotyma basalis. (Pl. XIX., figs. 2—2f).

Psylla basalis, Walker, List Hom., B. M., Supp., p. 275.

Mas niger, opacus, pilis longis flavis dense vestitus. Caput deflexum, angulum cum corpore fere rectum fingens. Vertex piceo-fuscus, nitidiusculus, flavo-pilosus ; longitudo media dimidio oculorum intervallo paulo major ; margo posticus prope medium utrinque convexiusculus ; margo anticus rectus ; discus depressus, utrinque foveatus. Lobi faciales elongati, conici, vertici per medium emenso longitudine æquales, non nisi apice divaricantes, nigri, opaci, pilis longis semierectis flavis dense obtecti ; margo interior, a latere conspectus, convexus ; exterior concavus ; apex rotundatus, subflavescens. Antennæ flavæ, breves, et, præter articulos duo basales, filiformes, capite una cum lobis facialibus circiter duplo longiores ; articulus tertius quarto fere duplo longior ; nonus decimusque nigri. Oculi a fronte visi, semiglobosi ; a latere, ovali. Thorax : pronotum angustum, nigrum, lateribus paulo ultra verticem exstantibus ; mesonotum convexum, nigrum, opacum, flavo-pilosum, apud elytrorum insertionem capite cum oculis paulo latius. Elytra clare hyalina, quarta fere parte breviora quam latitudo sua triplex, apice rotundata ; costæ cellula basalis brevis, per medium emensa dimidio radio fere longitudo æqualis ; radius elongatus, apice ipso terminatus ; cubiti

brachium superius subincurvatum, inferiore fere duplo longius; furca superior elongata, per medium emensa dimidio brachio longior; brachium inferius cum furcæ ramis literam-h quodammodo refert; distantia inter ramorum apices (secundum nervum marginalem emensa) utriusque furcæ eadem; nervus marginalis dorsalis basi pilorum longorum crassorum ordine instructus; radii basin vitta transversa, irregularis, nigra, in disco transit. Abdomen nigrum vel piceo-nigrum, genitalibus concoloribus, inferne breviter flavo-pilosis.

♂. Black, dull, thickly clothed with long yellow hairs. Head deflected almost perpendicular to the body. Crown pitchy brown, slightly shining, clothed with yellow hairs; length down the centre a little greater than half the width between the eyes; posterior margin slightly convex on each side of the centre; anterior margin straight; disc depressed, with a fovea on each side. Face lobes long, conical, as long as the crown measured down the centre; non-divergent, except at the apex; black, dull, thickly clothed with long, semierect, yellow hairs; viewed from the side, inner margin convex, outer margin concave; apex rounded, somewhat yellow. Antennæ yellow; short, filiform, except the two basal joints; about twice the length of the head and face lobes together; 3rd joint almost twice as long as the 4th; 9th and 10th black. Eyes, viewed from in front hemispherical, from the side oval. Thorax: pronotum narrow, black; lateral margins a little wider than the crown; mesonotum convex, black, dull, clothed with yellow hairs; across the insertion of the elytra a little wider than the head and eyes together. Elytra clear, transparent; about two and three-quarter times as long as broad; apex rounded; costal basal cell short, measured through the centre about half the length of the radius; radius long, terminating in the apex; upper arm of the cubitus slightly curved, nearly twice the length of the lower arm; upper furcation long, measured through the centre greater than half the length of the arm; lower arm and branches of the furcation form an h-shaped character; distance between the apices of the branches of the upper and lower furcations equal to one another when measured on the marginal nerve; dorsal marginal nerve at the base with a row of long, stout hairs; disc with a transverse, irregular, black band across the base of the radius. Abdomen black or pitchy black; genitalia black or pitchy

black; underneath clothed with short yellow hairs. Length, 2 lines (Paris).

Hab. N. India.

LIVILLINÆ.

Caput cum oculis pronoto latius, mesonoto juxta elytrorum insertionem aut latitudine æquale, aut eodem latius. Vertex latior quam longior. Lobi faciales variformes modo longiores vertice, modo breviores. Antennæ longæ, filiformes. Oculi desuper visi semiglobosi, laterales. Pronotum angustum, utrinque intra margines laterales fovea aut punctura parva impressum; mesonotum modice convexum; dorsulum irregulariter hexagonum. Elytra coriacea, plus minus lata seu elongata, stigmatibus vel instructa vel privata; cubiti petiolus furcæ inferiores brachio aut brevior aut longior, aut denique eidem æqualis; furca superior elongata, angusta, elytri saltem decumas quatuor longitudine adæquans; ramus superior apice ipso terminatus; furcæ inferioris ramus superior elongatus, inferiore plus duplo longior.

Head, together with the eyes, wider than the pronotum, as wide or wider than the mesonotum measured across the insertion of the elytra. Crown broader than long. Face lobes variform, longer or shorter than the crown. Antennæ long, filiform. Eyes, viewed from above, hemispherical, placed on the sides of the head. Pronotum narrow, with a small fovea or puncture within the lateral margin; mesonotum moderately convex; dorsulum irregularly hexagonal. Elytra coriaceous, more or less broad or elongate, with or without a stigma; petiole of the cubitus shorter, as long as or longer than the arm of the lower furcation; upper furcation long, narrow, at least two-fifths the length of the elytron; upper branch terminating in the apex; lower furcation, upper branch long, more than twice the length of the lower one.

CRELLI,* n. g.

Caput: verticis longitudo media spatio inter oculos dimidio latior; margo lateralis ante oculum utrumque in dentem brevem angularem productus; margo anterior plus minus concavus. Lobi faciales porrecti, crassi,

* Titanis cujusdam nomen.

nonnihil vesicati. Antennæ longæ, filiformes; articuli primus et secundus crassi; tertius longissimus; quartus ad octavum usque longitudine fere æquales; nonus præcedente brevior; decimus subfusiformis. Oculis desuper visi semiglobosi, laterales. Thorax: pronotum angustum, ad margines laterales latissimum, prope quos fovea parva sive punctura cernenda; mesonotum modice convexum; dorsulum irregulare, hexagonum. Elytra elongata, apice rotundata; stigma elongatum; radius nervo marginali ante apicem incurrens; cubiti furcæ elongatæ.

Head: crown down the centre more than half the breadth between the eyes; lateral margin in front of each eye produced into a short angular tooth; anterior margin more or less concave. Face lobes long, stout, somewhat vesicate. Antennæ long, filiform; 1st and 2nd joints stout; 3rd longest; 4—8 almost of equal length; 9th shorter than the former; 10th slightly fusiform. Eyes, viewed from above, hemispherical, placed on the sides of the head. Thorax: pronotum narrow, widest at the lateral margins, within which is a small fovea or puncture; mesonotum moderately convex; dorsulum of an irregular hexagonal shape. Elytra elongate, rounded at the apex; stigma elongate; radius joining the marginal nerve before the apex; cubitus furcations elongate.

Creiis longipennis. (Pl. XIX., figs. 3—3e).

Livia longipennis, Walker, List Hom., B. M., part 4, p. 910, ♂.

Psylla livioides, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 111, ♀.

Rufus. Caput deflexum, angulum cum corpore sat magnum fingens. Vertex rufus; longitudo media dimidio inter oculos spatio longior, canalicula diagonali utrumque in medium ducta; margo lateralis ante oculum utrinque in dentem brevem, angularem, productus; margo posterior concavus, externe rotundatus; margo anterior angulatus. Lobi faciales rufi, elongati, crassi, nonnihil vesiciformes, marginibus internus ante apicem haud divaricantibus, pilis longiusculis tenuibus, sericis, albis, dense obsiti. Antennæ rufæ, filiformes, pilis tenuibus, suberectis, parcius vestitæ; articuli primus et secundus breves, crassi; primus secundo duplo crassior et fere sesqui longior; tertius longissimus, tertia parte longior quam quartus; articuli quartus etc. ad octavum longitudine pæne

æquales; nonus ultimo fusiformi, nigro, plus duplo longior. Oculi a fronte visi fere semiglobosi; a latere, obtusi, reniformes. Thorax: pronotum rufum, angustum, lateribus paulo latius; mesonotum rufum, sat convexum; dorsulum irregulare, sexangulum, latius quam longius; spatium centrale rufum, convexum; regio scutellaris rufa. Elytra fusca, coriacea, nitida, subtiliter et irregulariter transverse rugulosa, elongata, apice anguste rotundata, triplo longiora quam latiora, nervis rufis; costa a basi fere ad stigma nonnihil reflexa; stigma elongatum, paulo ante radii apicem terminatum, rufum, lineolis subtilibus, irregularibus, albis, numerosis, transverse intersectum; radius ab ortu fere ad apicem costam versus subincurvatus, prope apicem vero subito conversus, nervo marginali paulo ante stigmatis apicem incurrit; petiolus cubitalis, brachium, furcæ inferioris ramus interior, longitudine fere inter se æqualia; furca superior, elongata, angusta, elytri decumas quatuor longitudine paulo exsuperans; ramus superior apice ipso terminatus, inferior marginem dorsalem versus maximam partem incurvatus, dein subito retortus, in eadem fere linea cum radii apice nervo marginali conjungitur; furcæ inferioris ramus interior vix nisi rectus; ramus exterior basi convexus, inde usque sub ipsum apicem concavus; distantia inter ramorum bifurcorum apices (secundum nervum marginalem emensa), duplo major quam furcæ superioris idem intervallum. Pedes rufi, femoribus posticis flavescens. Abdomen superne rufum, segmentorum quatuor vel quinque marginibus nigrantibus; inferne flavidum.

Inepta sunt quæ vir cl. Walker in descriptione sua de elytrorum striis vel maculis albis ægre cernendis effudit, quippe quæ non nisi luminis in superficiem salebrosam et huc illuc manu commotam incidentis ope efficiantur.

Head deflected, forming a considerable angle with the body. Crown red; length down the centre greater than half the breadth between the eyes, with a diagonal channel on each side running towards the centre; lateral margin in front of each eye produced into a short, angular tooth; posterior margin concave, rounded externally; anterior margin angulate. Face lobes red, long, stout, somewhat bladder-shaped, their inner margins not diverging until reaching the apex, thickly clothed with longish, fine, silky white hairs. Antennæ red, filiform,

sparingly clothed with fine, almost erect, hairs; 1st and 2nd joints short, stout; 1st twice as stout as the 2nd, and about one-half longer; 3rd longest, one-third longer than the 4th; 4—8 almost equal in length; 9th more than twice the length of the fusiform, black, terminal one. Eyes, viewed from in front, almost hemispherical, from the side obtuse. reniform. Thorax: pronotum red, narrow, slightly widest at the lateral margins; mesonotum red, moderately convex; dorsulum of an irregular hexagonal form; anterior and posterior sides greatest, central portion red, convex, scutellar portion red. Elytra brown, coriaceous, shining, finely but irregularly wrinkled transversely, elongate, narrowly rounded at the apex, three times as long as broad; nerves red; costal margin somewhat reflexed from the base almost to the stigma; stigma elongate, terminating a little way before the apex of the radius, red, thickly interrupted transversely by fine, irregular, white lines; radius slightly curving towards the costal margin throughout its entire length until approaching its extremity, when it bends suddenly round and joins the marginal nerve a little way in front of the apex of the stigma; cubitus petiole, arm and inner branch of the lower furcation almost equal to each other in length; upper furcation long, narrow, a little more than two-fifths the length of the elytron; upper branch terminating in the apex; lower branch curving towards the dorsal margin for the greater part of its length, then suddenly bending round and joining the marginal nerve about in a line with the apex of the radius; lower furcation, inner branch nearly straight, outer branch convex at the base, then concave to within a little way of the apex; distance between the apices of the branches of the furcation, measured on the marginal nerve, twice as great as that between the apices of the branches of the upper furcation. Legs red. Thighs: 3rd pair yellowish. Abdomen above red; anterior margin of 4 or 5 segments black; below yellowish. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines (Paris).

Mr. Walker's remark, in his description, on the "scarcely visible white dashes or spots" on the elytra is imaginary, as they are simply caused by the light falling on the uneven surface when moved to and fro.

Hab. ♂, Tasmania; ♀, unknown.

There are only two specimens in the British Museum

collection (♂ and ♀) described under the names given above.

PRIONOCNEMIDÆ.*

Caput parvum. Vertex, medio emensus, spatio inter oculos dimidio longitudine plus minus æqualis. Lobi faciales breves. Antennæ longæ, et, præter articulos duo breves baseos, filiformes. Oculi laterales desuper visi laminae plus minus triangulæ seu cuneiformis margini interiori postice innixi. Pronotum angustum, medio latissimum, latera ejus fovea intus impressa, et in eadem fere linea cum oculorum margine externo directa. Mesonotum convexum, apud elytrorum inſertionem capite una cum oculis latius. Elytra elongata, apice plus minus acuta, stigmatè instructa; cubiti petiolus brevis; nervuli marginales bini seu quaterni. Pedes: tibiæ posticæ denticulo brevi, crasso, hamato, angulari, basi armatæ, apice dilatatæ, plus minus profunde serratæ.

Head small. Crown, measured down the centre, more or less than half the width between the eyes. Face lobes short. Antennæ long, filiform, except the two short, stout, basal joints. Eyes placed on the sides of the head, posteriorly, as seen from above, resting against the inner margin of a more or less triangular or cuneate-shaped plate. *Pronotum narrow, broadest in the middle; lateral margins about in a line with the outer margin of the eyes, and with a fovea within the former; mesonotum convex, wider across the insertion of the elytra than the head and eyes together. Elytra elongate, more or less acute at the apex; with a stigma; cubitus petiole short; margin with two or four nervelets. Legs: tibiæ, 3rd pair with a short, stout, curved, angular tooth at the base; apex dilated, and with a more or less serrated margin.

CARSIDARA, Walk.†

Caput parvum. Vertex, medio emensus, oculorum intervallo brevior. Lobi faciales breves, desuper occulti. Antennæ longæ, filiformes, articulis duobus basalibus brevibus, crassis. Oculi laterales, desuper visi laminae triangulæ vel cuneiformis margini interno postici innixi.

* Πρίων, a saw; χήμη, the tibia.

† Vox et præteria nihil. Δ thing of sound and ——— signify-
ing nothing.

Thorax: pronotum angustum, ad latera utrinque foveatum. Mesonotum convexum, apud elytrorum insertionem latissimum. Elytra elongata, apice acuta; stigma et radius perbrevia; cubiti petiolus brevis; furcæ superioris brachium elongatum, area inter ramos amplissima; margo dorsalis nervulis binis. Pedes: tibiæ posticæ denticulo brevi, crasso, hamato, angulari, basi armatæ, apice dilatatæ, ex parte serratæ.

Head small. Crown, measured down the centre, less than the width between the eyes. Face lobes short, not visible from above. Antennæ long, filiform, two basal joints short, stout. Eyes placed on the sides of the head, posteriorly, as seen from above, resting against the inner margin of a triangular or cuneate-shaped plate. Thorax: pronotum narrow, with a fovea on each side near the lateral margins; mesonotum convex; greatest breadth across the insertion of the elytra. Elytra elongate, acute at the apex; stigma and radius very short; cubitus petiole short; arm of the upper furcation long; area enclosed between the branches very large; dorsal margin with two nervelets. Legs: tibiæ, 3rd pair with a short, stout, curved, angular tooth at the base; apex dilated, partially serrated.

Carsidara marginalis. (Pl. XIX., figs. 4—4f).

Carsidara marginalis, Walker, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc., vol. x., p. 329.

Fusca, subrufescens. Caput: vertex haud deflexus, sordide flavus, pilis subtillissimis longis vestitus; longitudo ejus media dimidio oculorum intervallo brevior; margines postice et ad latera disco interno altiores; margo posticus angulatus; margo anterior incisuris tribus angularibus, quarum media maxima, laterales supra antennarum basin sitæ sunt, et cum marginum lateralium apicibus angulos fingunt externos, ante oculos utrinque in callum parvum productos, a latere faciliores visu; discus medio bis depressus, canalicula fusca, incisurarum lateralium apicibus terminata, in longitudinem definitus. Lobi faciales pallide flavi, breves, apice rotundati, desuper occulti, pilis longis termibus vestiti. Antennæ flavæ, longæ, filiformes; articuli primus et secundus crassi; primus fere cylindricus, secundo plus duplo longior; tertius quarto paulo longior; quartus.

quinto, sextus tertio, æqualis ; articuli tertius et cæt. ad octavum, apice nigri ; nonus decimusque minuti, nigri. Oculi mediocres, fumoso-cinerei, laterales, in laminam triangulam vel cuneiformem postice innixi, desuper conspecti globoso-triangulari, a fronte vix nisi semiglobosi, a latere late ovati. Ocelli tres, anticus desuper ægerrime cernendus. Thorax : pronotum sordide flavum, angustum, subdeflexum, caput versus canalicula tenui, transversa, utrinque intra margines laterales in foveam fuscam exeunte, instructum ; latera in eadem fere linea cum oculorum margine antico directa ; margo anterior medio anguste rotundatus, utrinque leviter excisus ; margo posterior concavus. Mesonotum fuscum, subrufescens pilis tenuibus, longiusculis, parcius vestitum, in longitudinem planiusculo-convexum, apud elytrorum insertionem capite cum oculis latius ; dorsulum linea media, pallida, flava, in longitudinem divisum, juxtaque hanc lineam macula breviuscula ovali notatum ; spatium centrale linea pallide flava longitudinali, alteraque utrinque paululum remota insignitum ; regio scutellaris pallide flava. Elytra clare pellucida, elongata, apice acuta, tertia parte breviora quam latitudo sua triplex, pone medium latissima ; elytri pars superior (linea scilicet a basi ad apicem ducta determinata) inferiore duplo latior ; costa a basi ad apicem fortiter convexa, margine ad stigma usque, vel ultra, reflexo ; cellula costalis basalis elongata, subangustata, apice ad nervi marginalis medium fere extenso ; stigma perbreve, basi et apice nigricantibus ; radius brevis, stigmatate secundum nervum marginalem emenso vix duplo longior, apice nigricante ; petiolus cubitalis brevis, brachii superioris vix nisi recti tertiam circiter partem longitudine adæquans ; furca superior maxima, ramo superiore convexo, cum nervo marginali pari fere intervallo ubique currente ; basi cum radio nervo tenuissimo transverso connexa ; furcæ inferioris brachium elongatum, subincurvatum, petioli circiter duplo longius ; furca inferior minima ; nervus dorsalis marginalis a medio ad apicem convexus ; margo maculis septem sordide flavis, inæqualibus, deformibus, distinctus ; nervuli bini, alter in furca superiore, alter in area interfurcali. Pedes pallide flavi. Femora intermedia fusca. Tibiæ posticæ flavæ, breviter pilosæ, denticulo ad basin brevi, hamato, angulari, armatæ ; apice dilatata, partim serrata. Abdomen superne fuscum, inferne viridi-flavum ; genitalia fusca, basi pilorum

brevium, nitidorum, adpressorum ordine subpectinato, laterali, apice villis pauculis, longis, tenuissimis, erectis, instructa.

Fuscous, with a reddish tinge. Head: crown horizontal, sordid yellow, clothed with very fine, long hairs; length down the centre not so great as half the width between the eyes; posterior and lateral margins higher than the inner portion of the disc; posterior margin angulate; anterior margin with three angular incisions, the central one largest; side ones over the base of the antennæ, the exterior angles formed by their junction with the apex of the lateral margins produced into a small callus in front of the eye, and best visible from the side; disc depressed in the centre, on each side bounded by a fuscous longitudinal channel terminating in the apex of the side incisions. Face lobes pale yellow, short, rounded at the apex, not visible from above, clothed with long, fine hairs. Antennæ yellow, long, filiform; 1st and 2nd joints stout; 1st almost cylindrical, more than twice the length of the 2nd; 3rd a little longer than the 4th; 4th and 5th equal; 6th as long as the 3rd; apices of the 3—8 black; 9 and 10 minute, black. Eyes moderate, smoky grey, placed on the sides of the head; posteriorly resting against a triangular or cuneate-shaped plate; viewed from above spherical-triangular, from in front almost hemispherical, from the side broad oval. Ocelli 3; frontal one scarcely visible from above. Thorax: pronotum sordid yellow, narrow, slightly deflected towards the head with a faint transverse channel terminating on each side in a fuscous fovea within the lateral margins, the latter about in a line with the anterior margin of the eyes; anterior margin slightly emarginate on each side the narrowly rounded centre; posterior margin concave; mesonotum fuscous, with a reddish tinge, sparingly clothed with fine, longish hairs; flattish convex longitudinally; wider than the head and eyes together across the insertion of the elytra; dorsulum with a pale yellow, central, longitudinal line, and a short, somewhat elongate, oval patch on each side adjoining the same; central portion with a pale yellow central longitudinal line, and another on each side somewhat remote; scutellar portion pale yellow. Elytra clear, transparent, elongate; apex acute; $2\frac{2}{3}$ times greater than the breadth; greatest breadth beyond the middle; upper portion, by a line drawn from the base through the apex, twice as

broad as the lower portion; costal marginal nerve very convex from base to apex; costal margin reflexed as far as or beyond the stigma; costal basal cell long, somewhat narrow; apex nearly at the middle of the marginal nerve; stigma very short, base and apex blackish; radius short, scarcely twice the length of the stigma, measured on the marginal nerve; apex blackish; cubitus petiole short, about one-third the length of the almost straight upper arm; upper furcation very large; upper branch convex, running almost parallel with the marginal nerve; base of the furcation joined to the radius by a very fine transverse nerve; arm of the lower furcation long, slightly curved, about twice the length of the petiole; lower furcation very small; dorsal marginal nerve convex from the middle to the apex; margin with seven sordid-yellow spots of irregular size and shape, and two nervelets, one in the upper furcation, the other in the area between it and the lower furcation. Legs pale yellow. Thighs, 2nd pair brown. Tibiæ, 3rd pair yellow, clothed with short hairs, with a short, curved, angular tooth at the base; apex dilated, margin partially serrated. Abdomen above fuscous; underneath greenish yellow; genitalia fuscous, with a somewhat pectinate row of short, shining, appressed hairs down the side at the base, and a few long, very fine, erect ones at the apex. Length, 3 lines (Paris).

TYORA, *Walk.*

Caput deest. Thorax: pronotum angustum, convexum; mesonotum convexum, apud elytrorum insertionem pronoto latius. Elytra elongata, apice acuta; furcæ superioris brachium apice nervo transverso cum radio connexum; costa etiam cum radio apud stigmatis apicem nervo transverso juncta; nervuli marginalis quaterni. Pedes: tibiæ posticæ basi denticulo armatæ; apice dilatatae, serratae.

Head wanting. Thorax: pronotum narrow, convex; mesonotum convex, wider across the insertion of the elytra than the pronotum. Elytra elongate, acute at the apex; apex of the arm of the upper furcation joined to the radius by a transverse nerve; costal marginal nerve at the apex of the stigma joined to the radial nerve by a transverse nerve; margin with four nervelets.

Legs: tibiæ, 3rd pair with a tooth at the base; apex dilated; margin serrated.

Tyora congrua. (Pl. XIX., figs. 5—5c).

Tyora congrua, Walker, Ins. Saund. Hom., p. 111.

Pallide fusco-rufa. Thorax: pronotum angustum, flavum, leviter rufo tinctum, medio antice rotundatum, utrinque emarginatum; latere prope margines (fovea nigricante intus impressos) nonnihil dilatata et rotundata; discus canalicula tenui, transversa, inter foveas ducta. Mesonotum convexum, pallide fusco-rufum; spatium centrale apud elytrorum insertionem pronoto multo latius, linea prope medium utrinque longitudinali, flava, pallida, binisque remotioribus, incurvis, circulum pæne describentibus; latera, sicut et regio scutellaris, pallide flava. Elytra clare pellucida, elongata, lanceolata, apice acuta, latitudine sua paulo plus quam triplo longiora; nervi intaminate fusci; costa ubique convexa, basi incrassata, margine reflexo; stigma perangustatum; radius elongatus, nervo marginali paulo supra apicem terminatus, et cum eodem ad stigmati apicem nervo transverso connexus; cubiti petiolus furcæ superioris brachio dimidio fere longitudine æqualis; furca medio emensa petiolo longior, basi cum radio nervo transverso conjuncta; brachium inferius petiolo fere æquale; distantia inter ramorum apices utriusque furcæ eadem; nervuli marginales quaterni, quorum terni (sicut in *Trioza*) dorsales, quartus in area radio furcæque superioris ramo proximo interclusa; disci margo dorsalis late fusco colore, pallido, intaminato, obumbratus. Pedes flavi. Tibiæ posticæ basi denticulo crasso, triangulo, hamato, instructæ; apice dilatata, serrata, nigræ. Abdomen superne fuscens, medio plus minus rubicundum, segmentis duobus apicalibus rufis; inferne flavum, segmentis postice plus minus rufo limbatis; genitalia flava.

♂. Pale fuscous-red. Thorax: pronotum narrow; yellow, slightly tinged with red; anterior margin emarginate on each side the rounded centre; sides near the lateral margins slightly dilated and rounded; within the latter a dark fovea; disc with a fine transverse channel extending between the foveæ. Mesonotum convex, pale fuscous-red; central portion much wider across

the insertion of the elytra than the pronotum, with a pale yellow longitudinal line on each side the centre, and another curved one more remote, almost forming a circle; sides pale yellow; scutellar portion pale yellow. Elytra clear, transparent; elongate, lanceolate; apex acute; length a little more than three times the breadth; nerves clear fuscous; costal marginal nerve convex throughout its entire length, stout at the base; margin reflexed; stigma very narrow; radius long, terminating in the marginal nerve a little above the apex, joined to the marginal nerve at the apex of the stigma by a transverse nerve; cubitus petiole about half the length of the arm of the upper furcation; furcation, measured through the centre, longer than the petiole; base of the furcation joined to the radial nerve by a transverse nerve; lower arm about equal in length to the petiole; distance between the apices of the branches of the two furcations equal; margin with four nervelets; three on the dorsal margin, as in *Trioza*; 4th in the area enclosed between the radius and the adjoining branch of the upper furcation; disc along the dorsal margin with a broad, pale, clear fuscous shade. Legs yellow. Tibiæ, 3rd pair at the base with a stout, triangular, curved tooth; apex dilated; margin serrated, black. Abdomen above somewhat fuscous, more or less red down the centre; two terminal segments red; beneath yellow; posterior margin of the segments more or less red; genitalia yellow. Length (without head), 3 lines nearly (Paris).

There is a single specimen in the collection from Mysol.

Note.—Owing to the remarkable form of the genitalia of the species described in this paper, I have considered it best to give figures of the parts rather than descriptions, as they would have been very difficult to describe in a moderate space, and even then not convey the peculiarities sufficiently well to the mind of others.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE XVIII.

No. 1.—*Psylla Duvauæ*.

- 1, elytron ; 1*a*, head, front view ; 1*b*, do., side view ; 1*c*, antenna ; 1*d*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side ; 1*e*, do., as seen from behind ; 1*f*, leaf, showing form of galls made ; 1*g*, top or cover of a gall.

No. 2.—*Neolithus fasciatus*.

- 2, elytron ; 2*a*, head, front view ; 2*b*, do., side view ; 2*c*, antenna ; 2*d*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side ; 2*e*, do., as seen from behind ; 2*f*, twig, with gall, natural size.

No. 3.—*Thea trigutta*.

- 3, elytron ; 3*a*, head, front view ; 3*b*, do., side view ; 3*c*, antenna ; 3*d*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side.

No. 4.—*Phytolyma lata*.

- 4, elytron and wing ; 4*a*, head, front view ; 4*b*, do., side view ; 4*c*, antenna ; 4*d*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side ; 4*e*, do., as seen from behind ; 4*f*, portion of leaf showing form of gall.

No. 5.—*Phyllolyma fracticosta*.

- 5, elytron ; 5*a*, head, front view ; 5*b*, do., side view ; 5*c*, antenna ; 5*d*, genitalia, as seen from the side ; 5*e*, do., as seen from behind.

PLATE XIX.

No. 1.—*Psylla arctica*.

- 1, elytron ; 1*a*, head, front view ; 1*b*, do., side view ; 1*c*, do., side view ; 1*d*, genitalia (♀), as seen from the side.

No. 2.—*Petalolyma basalis*.

- 2, elytron ; 2*a*, head, front view ; 2*b*, do., side view ; 2*c*, antenna ; 2*d*, one of the 3rd pair of legs ; 2*e*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side ; 2*f*, do., as seen from behind.

No. 3.—*Creiis longipennis*.

- 3, elytron ; 3*a*, head, front view ; 3*b*, do., side view ; 3*c*, antenna ; 3*d*, genitalia of *P. livioides*, Walker, as seen from the side ; 3*d'*, do., as seen from behind ; 3*e*, genitalia of *Livia longipennis*, Walker, as seen from the side ; 3*e'*, do., as seen from behind.

No. 4.—*Carsidara marginalis*.

- 4, elytron ; 4*a*, head, front view ; 4*b*, do., side view ; 4*c*, antenna ; 4*d*, one of the 3rd pair of legs ; 4*e*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side ; 4*f*, do., as seen from behind.

No. 5.—*Tyora congrua*.

- 5, elytron and wing ; 5*a*, one of the 3rd pair of legs ; 5*b*, genitalia (♂), as seen from the side ; 5*c*, do., as seen from behind.